The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,458—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L.	RAVENNA ..	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
—	CATHAY ..	2263	300	W. M. Hebble	19th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L.	THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	22th Sept.
—	VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L.	GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
—	MALWA ..	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:
THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	400	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept,
LOMBARDY	3726	800	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

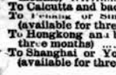
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versâ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 320	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 250	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 135	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Bond-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The Abyssinia has excellent accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route. Rs 95	Brighton Route Rs 80	
,, ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58	
From Naples. I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 130	
,, ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 450-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.

The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

S.S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per share on the Old Shares and Rs. 24-3-0 per share on the Second Issue Shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable, on and after 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th instant.

The fully paid-up Share Certificates of the Second Issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's Office, No. 1, Forbes-street, in exchange for the provisional ones.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5-0 per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices at Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, has been declared and made payable, on and after the 8th instant, at our Offices, Broach or Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 4th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; and B. S. MADON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permittin

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 17th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and Value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Mosh Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each ..... ,, ,, 3-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,, 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	,, 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	,, 5-0
Do. Pints	,, 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND F
PRICE, Re. 1.
To be had at the *Bombay Gaze*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

WANTED, a CARRIAGE EXAMINER, European or Eurasian. Applicants must have had good experience. Copies of testimonials to be sent to LOCOMOTIVE & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT,
Lahore.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

OWING to FLOODS having SERIOUSLY DAMAGED the Line between BILLIMORA and MAROLI STATIONS, Goods and Coaching Traffic from stations south cannot be booked beyond Billimora, or from stations north beyond Maroli until further notice.

It is expected in the course of a few days that Ferry and Lorry arrangements may be made and Passengers and Parcels booked through, of which due notice will be given.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1882. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LUKSHUMUNRAO DHONDOO PANVELKAR *alias* BHOWRAO was STOPPED from the 30th of December, 1881, from SIGNING in the name of and conducting any business of, the Bombay Firm of GUNESH VINAYEK JEE. All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Lukshumanrao Dhondoo in the names of the said firm, and if they do so, it will be at their own risk.—Dated the 2th of September, 1882.

GUNESH VINAYEK,
By his Munim Chuturbey Thakkersey.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 16 per share on the fully paid-up shares, and of Rs. 4 per share on the new shares (Rs. 100 paid up), has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd October next, at the Registered Office of the Company, to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 7th instant, upon their production of Share Certificates.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & CO.,
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1882. Agents.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been declared and is to be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on the 30th instant.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & CO.,
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1882. Agents.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 1,000 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Churchgate-lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Register on the 5th September, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION of PROBATE of the WILL and CODICIL of THUCKER KHAIRAJ LALLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

PARPAI, alias PARBATEEBAI, one of the Widows of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named Petitioner has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to her of probate (throughout the whole of British India) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased, all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased, are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay this 12th day of September, 1882.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NEW INDIAN LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.	With Post. Rs. a.
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV., 1882	0 8	0 9
Pocket Code of Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1882, with other Acts	4 0	4 4
Prinsep's Cr. Pro. Code Act X. of 1882	16 0	16 12
Agnew's do. do.	18 0	18 12
Forsyth's Probate Act V. of 1881	5 0	5 4
Chalmers' Indian Negotiable Instruments Act	7 0	7 4
Alexander's Indian Case Law of Torts 1882 ..	4 0	4 4
Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, with Notes	5 8	5 12
Cranenburgh's Civil Court Manual :—Act XIV. of 1882, with several Acts, new Revised Edit.	8 0	8 12
Currie's Law Examination Manual, 2nd Edit.	5 0	5 6
Henderson's Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India, with Notes	16 0	16 12
Agnew's Law Trusts in British India, 1882	12 0	12 8
Indian Limitation Act (XV. of 1877) with Notes ; by B. R. Kotwal	3 0	3 4

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
V I V O N E.
MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SUPPLIED TO
ALL THE CLUBS
AND
REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Doz. Rs. 2-8. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

PHARMACEUTICAL
LABEL-BOOKS.

BLACK LETTERED, black and red bordered, on gold ground. Each book contains 879 labels, including every Drug, Chemical, and Galenical preparation in ordinary use in Pharmacy. Arranged by the undersigned from their own extensive experience. The labels when applied are very handsome.

Per book Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PATENT
DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to smokers as the only means of producing really dry, mature, and properly ripened Cigars, and of preserving matches in invariable good order.

With directions for use.

1 quart capacity, Rs. 3.	2 quarts capacity, Rs. 4
4 quarts ,, Rs. 10.	7 ,, ,, Rs. 15
4 quarts capacity, Rs. 12.	

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, As. 12, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

"STAMBOUL"
CIGARETTES.

MR. NEUBERG feels pleasure in bringing this particular brand of Cigarettes (the demand for which has more than quadrupled itself since the commencement of hostilities in Egypt), prominently to notice.

They are pronounced *superb* everywhere.

Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.
Rs. 34 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
55 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
30 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0 ...	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

COURT & CO.,
10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair ..	Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7 0	Table Steels, each	,, 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH, IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair..	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives ,, ...	,, 20 0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair.	,, 7 8	Table Steels, each	,, 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.
Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz...	Rs. 30 0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork)	
Dessert Knives	,, 25 0	per pair	Rs. 8 0
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair.	,, 8 0	Table Steels, each	,, 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case ... ...The set complete, Rs. 70

The same as above with buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case ... ...The set complete, Rs. 50

The above cutlery is of the best quality, supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers, and Howson, Sheffield.

COURT & CO., 10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICA
Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale
month, including horse-keeper. Commissi
bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country com
buying and selling of horses will meet
Horses broken to single and double
(single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) Th
under the management of a th
Farrier, and every class of sh

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

1. Just received fresh batch of ladies' elegant kid, morocco, patent leather and cloth Shoes, finest French make cloth Shoes embroidered, others have bows and straps.

2. IMPORTANT TO PARSEE LADIES.—Just received fresh batch of elegant velvet kid and satin Slippers with bows of the finest English make.

3. No. 2 article has been specially ordered out for Parsee ladies, and is of the ordinary Parsee slipper fashion.

4. AT SORABJEE CURSETJEE MAJOO, No. 20, Meadow-street, Fort. Up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to.

SHIPPING : Customs and Freight CLERK WANTED by a young Englishman ; employment as above, well up in accounts, &c., thoroughly competent. Alpha, *Gazette* Office.

SUPERIOR SODA and other ÆRATED WATERS made daily at B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s branch Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate-street. English Chemist at head of Dispensing Department.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, complete. Rs. 25 each.—J. NEUBERG.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, from 13th October to the end of the year, a furnished HOUSE on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, belonging to Colonel White.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Address MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DOSABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO PARENTS and others wishing to put children out to be nursed. Every care taken and comfort provided. Charges moderate. Good testimonials and references. Apply to "E.," care of this paper.

SUPERIOR HOCK FOR SALE.—A few cases quarts, each of the following brands :—Laubenheimer Rs. 13. Leidesheimer Rs. 17. Hochheimer Rs. 19. Liebfraumilch Rs. 22. Rudesheimer Rs. 26-12. Marcobrunner Rs. 30. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at C. MACDONALD & Co., 29, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, the Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street, HOT JOINTS, from 1 p.m. CHOPS STEAKS, &c., at any time.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 82 of 1882, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.—

The gold and silver ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Jafferjee Tyebjee, deceased, the same consist chiefly of bangles, bracelets, finger rings, neck laces, armlets, earrings, chains, nose rings, anklets, pendants, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

1 case Milton cloth.
6 cases coloured prints.
2 ,, coloured shawls.
7 bales grey shirtings.
1 case boot elastics.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 cases sulphate of quinine by Howard and Sons.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Jairam Lucknidas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Lohana Thucker Jadowjee Bhugwanjee, the following valuable jewellery :—gold ornaments called chandanhar, vara, sankla, patli, necklace, bracelets, doro, bedhari, rings, hoopring, and nose rings set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, diamond earrings, packets of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearl necklaces, kalin, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forest-road, Byculla, close to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware,

COMMERCIAL INTEL

TUESDAY EVENI

Up to the close of business to-day no telegrams from home, and this, usual dulness on mail day, has been against anything in the shape of activity.

EXCHANGE we have merely to repeat our ions of yesterday. For the mail no transof any importance have been done, and we likely to see any alterations of importance e result of the biddings for Council drafts known. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand ..... 1s. 8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 7 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 8 3-16d. "

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, and 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and unaltered, no business of any importance having been done. We still quote Fours at 100 9-16 ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107½.

SHARES are quiet owing to a native holiday. Practically no change has taken place, but if anything there has been more demand for mill shares.

COTTON is as quiet as ever. There is no change in prices, and no alteration in the general position.

SEEDS are unaltered in value. For Linseed there is some little inquiry at Rs. 5-8, and for Rapeseed at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt.

WHEAT is dull. Supplies are very limited, but even were they more liberal current prices would be against buying.

FREIGHTS.—The s. s. Speake Hall has been fixed for Liverpool to arrive at 22s. 6d., and at this figure has engaged about half cargo. The Tuscany, for Antwerp, has filled up at 30s. ; and the Canton is booking for Marseilles at 31s. 3d. per ton. Forward, there are several steamers offering, but charterers at the moment decline to make any offer, the general idea being that we must see much lower rates before long owing to the absence of produce.

PIECE-GOODS are practically at a standstill to-day owing to the holiday.

COALS are without change of any kind, both buyers and sellers being apparently inclined to hold aloof.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	122
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,039	2,925	Rs. 30	835
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	24½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	80	500	all	..	100
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	400
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	465xd.
Bellary	1,000	1,000	1 in 10	50 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	572½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	95
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
Dholleru P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co .	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 ex.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	585
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.	387½
New Indian Press ...	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	249
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	2,440xd.
Rast Mamad Co.	400	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Rombay	400	00	500	25	500
Sassoon	50	00		50	660

LEAVING COMPANIES.

Bhe					
Bom					
Cent					
W.					
Coori					
D. Sp					610
Empr				Rs. 25	22xd
Golam		500	400	20	555
Hindu	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydra	Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaiser Ali Spin. Co. .	600	500	500	50	630
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	965
Madras United	750	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,250xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,300
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	10 p. s.	535
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	835
New Great Eastern ..	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Oriental	1,000	625	625	Rs. 50	680
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	393½
Sassoon J. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	60	950
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	785
Western India S. & M. Company.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New 4% Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	497½
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 120
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,635
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	473½
Indian Guarantee Security Association.....	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10 4
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	..
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	..	460
Kemp & Co., Ld	2,000	200	50	..	98
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct. p.a.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,205
Rajpootana Mining Co.	30,000 A	10	6	..	3
	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Sirsilla	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Tharsis	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	945
Tookaram	1,000	100	100	15	198
Universal Life Assurance	20,000	25	20	..	..

TELLIGENCE.

Euphrates, 500 tons, bour on the 11th rrachee, with a ssengers :—Mr. Smith, Mr.

SURGEON DENTIST.
DR. C. E. KIRBY
DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, at Rs. 1-12. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The Bombay Gazette Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application ; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

e Bombay Gazette
DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

UN has found that the perils at on Indian railways as in train in which he was on d not long passed the ns over the Poorna carried clean ill another hat line. en the further rilous As at the swept half ere

SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

s (s)—40 cases tabacco pipes, Essoofally Russoolji 3 casks provisions, Bolton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

ack (s)—7 bales brown casing papers, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co ; 125 boxes window glass, Essoofally Mamoojee ; 225 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy ; 15 casks zinc sheets, Ibhoo Sahba and Co. Rydal Hall (s)—85 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sukhia.
Hispania (s)—50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 19 crates earthenware, Sallay Mahomed Fazul ; 1,016 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda ; 2 casks glassware, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 5 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja ; 246 bundles hoop iron, Tyebjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona (s)—5 cases aniline dye, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—26 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FORM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—5 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—36 cases tabacco, Sir Charles Forbes and Co

FORM ANTWERP.

Adirondack (s)—25 cases eau-de-cologne, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—100 boxes brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co. ; 25 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sumatra (s)—75 boxes brandy, H. A. Suntook.
Manilla (s)—190 boxes brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—486 cwts linseed, Dewjee Javut ; 100 bales cotton, the Mofussil Co ; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull ; 736 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ravenna (s)—14 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 31 bundles ivory, Mahomedjee ; 9 bundles ivory, Ebram Passiance ; 12 bundles ivory, Noor Mahomed Khan Mahomed ; 12 bundles ivory, Sheriff Durvesh ; 2 cases woollen handkerchief, Tarachund Ramchunder.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 191 cwts fennelseed and 211 cwts weed, Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Mignon, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Emerson, Surg., from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Magan, Major, 25th Madras N. I., on leave, from Bellary.
Halloran, Quarter-Master, Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
White, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Beville, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER. 12.

Thirburn, Surg.-Major, on duty, to England.
Birdwood, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Hendley, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Moore, Major, R. Lancaster, on leave, to Poona.
Mathews, Lieut., R. Lancaster, on leave, to Poona.
Mignon, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Fulton, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Heins, Captain, R. A., on duty, to England.
McCudden, Captain, Adjt., G. I. P. R. Vol., on duty, to Poona.
Tipping, Lieut., 1st Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Egypt.
Baker, Major, Suffolk, on duty, to England.
White, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.,
Bombay, September 13.

There will be parade in the To... day, Wednesday, the 13th inst. (Bombay time), ... attend.
Volu... [illegible] ... October ... and Battalions, and has ... [illegible]
By order, W. S. HEWETT,
Capt. and Adjt., A.D.C., V. ...

of a great system of alternate hills and valleys running north and south between British Burmah and Yunnan, and northward to the Yangtse, the great river which flows eastward through the heart of China to Shanghai. To cross those ranges of hills and valleys from west to east, or contrariwise, would be a hopeless undertaking ; so no trade of any kind could be carried on from east to west. The valleys vary in height from four to six thousand feet above sea-level, and from the altitude of the valleys we may judge of that of the hills. But by entering some valley system round the lower spurs of the hills where they fall away in the southern regions of British Burmah, it might be possible, Mr. Colquhoun conceived, to get easy access not only to Yunnan, but to the Yangtse, and the densely populated provinces which that mighty river traverses. He would have commenced his journey from the Burmese end, but that the suspicion which would have attached to him, if he sought to enter China coming from British territory, would have rendered the whole scheme abortive. He, therefore, decided to begin from Canton, and going westward along the Canton River he came in due course upon the northern debouches of the series of valleys which he expected to find. Taking one of the half-dozen caravan routes which are now in actual use in that region, he and his companion, Mr. Wahab, marched nearly due south. They were not able to follow the valley route to its Burmese end, and were obliged eventually to make a short cut across territory which they did not want to explore to get to India *viâ* Bhamo. But it was not any obstacle arising from the nature of the route chosen that obliged them to deviate from the valley system which would, if followed, have led them into the south of British Burmah. They had a party consisting of an interpreter and attendants, with mules for their luggage, and they had to carry with them from Canton silver ingots to pay their way. At a certain point their chief interpreter got tired of the work, and insisted upon being paid off. This made a great inroad upon the ingots, and there was no means of getting a new supply. They had to sell their baggage-mules one by one, and were reduced to great straits.

While they were still in the Canton River the difficulties of these courageous explorers had begun. The notion had got abroad that they were missionaries, or were, at all events, connected with some society having religious objects in view. A proclamation or placard was issued, probably by some guild of literati, warning all patriotic people that two foreign devils were proceeding up the river for some improper purpose, and offering a reward of two hundred taels to whoever should detect them landing at some particular points, which were doubtless specially sacred, and there take off their heads. This uncomfortable manifesto, which was clearly illegal, inasmuch as travellers had a treaty right to journey through the country, made an impression upon their attendants, and in other ways entailed considerable inconvenience, though happily no one endeavoured to obtain the fifty pounds offered for their heads. They were obliged to efface themselves as much as possible, and keep in their boat instead of going on shore to see the country. Nevertheless the main object of the expedition was successfully accomplished. It has been established beyond any reasonable doubt that there is a choice of easy upland valley routes between British Burmah and Yunnan. The latter province has not yet recovered from the exterminating war which crushed the Mussulman kingdom set up in that province during the misfortunes of the Celestial Empire. Vast ...ties are still half in ruins, with their popula...n not one-fourth of what it was. Fertile ...cts of country are almost desolate. In the ...stern parts there are still many Mussul...ns, but the Chinese are coming back in the ...ern districts. The hills are inhabited by ...boriginal race of stalwart men and ...some rosy-cheeked women. The yel...low race occupy the valleys. The climate is perfect, the altitude tempering the heat even in the hot season. So bracing is the air that the travellers were able to march on foot upwards of seven hundred miles—forty-three caravan journeys—in forty-one consecutive days without a single interval of repose. The mineral wealth of the region is considerable, coal and iron and copper being seen on the route. But the population has been made sparse by massacre. Beyond Yunnan the Chinese provinces are as populous as Chinese provinces normally are.

In Mr. Colquhoun's opinion the prospects of a large trade along the valleys of which we have spoken are good. The political revolution which has been effected within the last twelve months along the frontier of Independent Burmah has removed the one formidable obstacle in the way of such traffic on this side of China. The Shan States, which were until the other day tributary to King Theebaw, their foreign affairs being regulated by Burmese residents who were painfully jealous of external influence, have become practically independent since the collapse of a military expedition sent by the Court of Mandalay to repress some petty rising. The people of the country have no objection to trade. They are hospitable and would welcome British caravans. It is to be hoped that Mr. Colquhoun having so far succeeded in the task which he undertook, and demonstrated the possibility of opening up a trade route giving access to China along the valley systems, will be enabled to complete his work. The English Chambers of Commerce ought to help him substantially in this respect, and the Government too might depart from its usual attitude of indifference in regard to such undertakings. The expense hitherto has been borne, we understand, by Mr. Colquhoun himself, and, as an officer of the Burmese Public Works Department, it is no part of his professional duty to be a millionaire. Lord Ripon and Major Baring and Sir Charles Aitchison have personally manifested great interest in his journey and its objects. Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Burmah, who was sceptical as to the practicability of finding a trade route in the region now traversed by Mr. Colquhoun, has been, we believe, converted by the results obtained. Mr. Colquhoun proceeds to England to bring out a book of his travels, and to plead the cause of an Indo-Chinese trade route before the English commercial community. The good-will of India he has already fully secured. What he needs now is practical co-operation, so that he may spend a couple of years in exploring the different longitudinal valleys with a view to ascertain which of them would be best for the purposes of a regular caravan route—to be superseded eventually, no doubt, by a railway. The cost of such an expedition would not be very great, but it would be obviously beyond the means of a young engineer. A man who has done so much unaided has established a fair claim to the help he needs to complete an undertaking which promises so well for the advancement of commerce, while adding considerably to the world's stock of geographical knowledge.

THE telegrams from the front have not yet got beyond the action at Kassassin on Saturday last. The fresh details now given do not quite agree. From London we hear that the Egyptians showed unexpected determination ; that their artillery was most ably handled ; and that they retreated in good order, though hard pressed by a British force of all arms. As we know that the firing lasted from 6 a.m. till 2 p.m., it is quite bewildering to find that all this determination in attack, and coolness in retreat, and able handling of artillery inflicted upon our men a loss of two killed and fifty-four wounded. One would suppose that even firing at random in the air a force variously estimated at from 13,000 to 25,000 men would have caused a greater number of casualties to the troops in front of them, On the other hand, the special correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary ...tates that the firing, which the London specials ...ribe as excellent, was altogether wretched. ...d by the results stated, the Allahabad ...ust be right. But our own correspond...phing on the evening of the fight, ...enemy's firing was very accu... help us to understand the enigma when we are told that the Egyptian attack, commanded by Arabi in person, was skilful as well as determined, and that our camp was in considerable danger until our troops assumed the offensive. Then we are told by the *Pioneer's* correspondent that the enemy "collapsed," while the London specials describe him as retreating in good order. Anyhow he lost five guns ; that fact at all events appears to be beyond doubt. But all else is a little vague and unsatisfactory. The true character of the second action at Kassassin must be learned from the written reports, which will come to us in another fortnight.

It is amusing to hear that a fresh difficulty has arisen in regard to the famous Anglo-Turkish military convention. After all appeared to be finally settled, Lord Dufferin has now informed the Porte that the Ottoman troops cannot be landed at Port Said. As long as the Turkish force is kept out of Egypt, the means employed do not much matter perhaps ; but it would, on the whole, have been better to have distinctly stated that we had undertaken to settle the Egyptian difficulty by force of arms, and we did not require help from any Power. That would have simplified matters, and perhaps have occasioned less irritation and heart-burning than the employment of diplomatic obstacles in which Lord Dufferin is showing himself so skilful in raising up. The odds are that the Suzerain, now that he has declared Arabi a "rebel," will have to stand by as a simple spectator, while Sir Garnet Wolseley puts down the "rebellion."

IN commenting upon the dissatisfaction with which the concession to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company by the Secretary of State was received in this country, a correspondent of the London *Economist* seems to have fallen into some mistakes in trying to prove that the concession ought to "appear satisfactory to any impartial mind." His grave error lies in commenting upon the whole line as a famine work, and stating that this single line would absorb the whole famine fund of the Empire for five years. The truth is that the only famine work was the 180 miles between Sholapore and Gadak, which the Government had undertaken as a famine work ; this is about one-third of the whole, and, according to the official papers, the cheapest portion to make. The construction, therefore, of this portion of the line would absorb only a little over one year's insurance fund. It had, in fact, been undertaken by Government ; £315,000 were allotted to this line out of the famine fund of 1881-82 and £370,000 out of that of 1882-83. To have completed this line as a Government work would have been no excessive drain upon the country, and it could easily have been finished, and would have been so, next year. All the arguments, therefore, that had this line not been given to the Southern Mahratta Company, the famine insurance fund would have been absorbed for five years, and "we should be in the thick of a campaign against hunger" before its completion, fall altogether to the ground. The truth is that the Government of India, wishing to rid themselves of this protective work, saddled the *pucka* Southern Mahratta scheme with this non-paying line, and on that account made bad terms for the whole scheme. But this is no reason for extending the adverse character of the Eastern Deccan line, which was a merely famine work, to the paying line of the Southern Mahratta Country between Bellary and the Coast, or to the Western Deccan line, which promises to pay better perhaps than any portion of the scheme. The correspondent of the *Economist* is clearly on a false scent altogether as regards excuses for the concession. Regarding the other points raised in the letter under review, we are quite ready to admit that there are considerations in this railway concession more favourable to the country than in those granted to the old guaranteed companies. One is that the State is really the owner of the line, the concessionaires having merely lent the Government the money to construct it with, and having contracted to work it on a division of profits. But this, again, does not meet the just criticisms brought against the terms in this country, that Government borrowed in gold to construct the line, when they have repeatedly declared that any further extension of gold loans would be inimical to the interests of the country ; that they did so without ascertaining whether a similar loan in silver could not be raised for the same purpose in the country ; that they undertook to pay 4 per cent. in gold for five years at a time when India 3½ per cents. were at a premium ; that they gave the right to the concessionaires to throw up the agreement on a year's notice, thus putting Government in the quite possible difficulty of being compelled to borrow three millions sterling at a time of great depression at an exorbitant rate of interest. For a correspondent of a leading mercantile paper to deal with the subject by writing about famines, entirely ignoring the mercantile aspects of the question, regarding which alone the criticisms were made, does not make it appear as if these criticisms could be fairly met. No one with any knowledge of the money market at home can doubt that Government could easily have borrowed money in London at better than 4 per cent., nor can any reasonable person doubt that a company could easily have been got to work the line on as good terms as those granted to this company. We must have, therefore, a better defence of the Secretary of State's action than that given in the *Economist*, if it is to commend itself to impartial minds in India.

THE FLOODS.

THE B. B. & C. I. mail-train, which was timed to reach Bombay on Monday morning, arrived about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The passengers and mails were ferried across the rivers where the bridges were destroyed, and carted over the mile-and-a-half of line from which the permanent way had been washed off. The train which left Bombay on Monday morning returned here with the mails and passengers from the train which was stopped on the other side of the breaks, and the Bombay mails and passengers were conveyed over the gaps in the line and sent on to their destinations in similar fashion. The Punjab mails and passengers that should have reached Bombay yesterday morning were not delayed so long as those of the previous day. A telegram received here yesterday afternoon said that a train had left Billimora at 3 o'clock with the Viceroy's despatches and the general Punjab mails for the out-going mail steamer, and would probably reach Bombay by 9 p.m.

It appears to have been heavy rain on Sunday night east of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line that damaged the line between Billimora and Maroli stations. About one mile north of Nowsari station the Poorna river, formerly known as the Nowsari river, is crossed by two bridges of thirteen and seventeen spans of 6 feet each respectively, the one known as the North Channel and the other the South Channel. Of the former the whole thirteen spans are swept away ; and of the latter, one span of the south end has gone. Between Umulsar and Billimora, the Amfica river is crossed by a bridge of 14 spans of 6 feet each, and between the bridge and Umulsar is a weir about one mile long, constructed several years ago to relieve the Amfica river ; and it is, no doubt, owing to the assistance rendered by the weir that this bridge, about 840 feet in length, has withstood the violence of the flood. The out ordinary train due at Umulsar at 11-50 and the out mail at 3-5 a.m. on Sunday fortunately passed Poorna bridge all right. They were, however, detained at Umulsar owing to a stream of water, about five feet in depth, passing over the weir at a great rate, and it was not until early yesterday morning, when the flood receded, that passengers could be got over the weir and placed in a train on the south side for Bombay, which left at 8-30 a.m. and arrived at 2 p.m. The failure of the Poorna bridges, displacement of rails, and depth of water over the weir to be passed through, represent the chief failures, although not all, as the line has necessarily been to some extent damaged. Attaching great importance to the overland mails from Ahmedabad, instructions were given yesterday for an effort to be made to pass them over by coolies from the north side of the Poorna, boats across the Poorna river, coolies from the north to the south side of the channels, the light engine from north to south side of the weir, and coolies floundering through mud and water to upwards of a mile in distance, by which the mails were despatched for Bombay at 3 p.m. yesterday and arrived here at 9 p.m. With these disarrangements of lines extending over a distance of fifteen miles, the river still full of water, through booking of coaching and traffic is necessarily suspended. The Railway authorities are hard at work, as will be seen from our advertisement columns, and it is hoped that an established ferry and lorry arrangement in the course of a few days will answer present purposes.

A correspondent writes to us from Nowsari that heavy rain began to fall there on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and it continued on the 10th and 11th. The town commenced to be flooded about midnight on the 10th, and the water continued rising in the streets till noon on the following day. In some streets there were three and four feet of water ; the ground-floors of nearly all houses were flooded ; and several of the poorer class of houses fell in. Numbers of the poor people were driven out of their houses, and many were given shelter in Mr. Tata's large house. The flood had commenced to subside by Monday evening, but was going down slowly.

The G. I. P. mail-train due yesterday morning from Jubbulpore with the Allahabad and Bengal passengers and mails had not arrived at a late hour last night, and it was not known when its arrival might be looked for. The damage caused to the G. I. P. line is more serious than was at first reported. Two spans of the Abna viaduct, a short distance this side of Khundwa, were washed away on Monday ; and since then another flood has been reported in the Chitta Jowa river between the Singajee and Harsud stations, a few miles beyond Khundwa. The full extent of the damage done does not appear to be known yet at head-quarters ; and up to yesterday afternoon no information had been received as to the mails and passengers getting through. There was a mail-train stopped on either side of the break—the one that left Bombay on Monday evening, and the one that was due here early yesterday morning. The latter train was bringing the mails and passengers from Allahabad and Bengal for England.

A telegram from the Abna Viaduct, 2 p.m. was received here yesterday evening, giving the following latest particulars regarding the mail from Calcutta :—"Up mail with English overland mail crossing river by ferry. Special train leaves for Bombay ; arrive early to-morrow, Wednesday, morning." The mails may be expected about 5 o'clock this morning.

A correspondent writes from Nasick, September 11 :—"Since Saturday heavy rain has been falling, and the river Godavery is in full flood. It is only 10 feet below the first step of the Peshwa's vada. There has been no such flood for the last ten years. Many Hindu women, both poor and rich, worship the river. This is the third time the Godavery has been in flood during the present monsoon."

Telegraphic communication both with Guzerat and Jubbulpore was interrupted yesterday.

THE MAIL-STEAMER DELAYED.

THE mail-steamer Ravenna, which should have left yesterday afternoon, received orders to delay her departure till the arrival of the Punjab and Calcutta mails. The Punjab mails, which are now carried by the Rajputana and B. B. and C. I. Railways arrived last night, some twelve hours late. As stated above, the Calcutta mails and passengers are expected here this morning.

MR. COLQUHOUN.

ON Monday evening a dinner in honour of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the China traveller, was given by the members of the Bombay Club. It was intended, of course, that Mr. Colquhoun should himself be present to receive the honour designed for him, but unfortunately the B. B. & C. I. line was breached, and the mail by which Mr. Colquhoun was travelling from Simla did not arrive until yesterday afternoon. The intelligence of the stoppage was only received on Monday afternoon, and at a time when the postponement of the entertainment was impossible. It was, therefore, resolved to do honour to the guest in his involuntary absence, and so far as a recognition of Mr. Colquhoun's services was concerned, the dinner was entirely successful. About eighty gentlemen sat down, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay occupying the chair, and Mr. W. A. Baker the vice-chair. The following are the programme and menu :—

BOMBAY CLUB.
11th September, 1882.
COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.
TO
MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN.
THE HON'BLE W. M. MACAULAY *in the Chair.*
TOASTS.
1. THE QUEEN. 2. THE GUEST.
3. THE CHAIRMAN.
PROGRAMME.
MARINE BATTALION BAND.

Overture	"Bohemian Girl"..... Balfe.
Valse.....	"Wein Und Bier" ..... Oscar Seydel.
Se ection	"Anna Bolena" ..... Donizetti.
Valse	"Patience"..... D'Albert.
Selection	"Scotch Air" ..... Hartman.
Song	"My Old Kentucky Home."

MENU.
HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Caviar, Anchois, Olives.
POTAGES.
Tortue et Printaniere. { Xérès. Madère. Punch a la Romaine.
POISSONS.
Filets de Soles au vin blanc. { Rudesheimer.
Pomphlets au gratin.. { Sauterne.
ENTREES.
Escalope de Chevreuil à la Périgord. { St. Julien.
Poulet à la marechale. { Ch. Palmer.
ROTS.
Selle de Mouton. { Roederer.
Filet de Boeuf braisé au Madère. { Moselle.
Pintades Truffees.
Jambon d' York.
Salade de Saison.
ENTREMETS,
Grenouilles à la française. { Beaune.
Asp c de Cailles à la Lucullus. { Ch. Lafitte.
Asperges Glacées Sce. Savigotte.
Petits pois à la française ; Haricots verts au beurre. Pommes Chateau et naturelles.
ENTREMETS SUGRES.
Pudding diplomate. { Chartreuse.
Charlotte Russe a l' Impériale. { Curaçao.
Gateau napolitain monté. { Bénédictine.
Glaces Panachées. { Maraschino.
DESSERT. CAFE. { Fine Champagne.

After the toast of the Queen,

The Chairman, proposed the health of Mr. Colquhoun, and said.—Gentlemen, I am sure you will all regret as much as I do the absence of Mr. Colquhoun on this occasion, when we have met together to do him honour. (Hear, hear.) Had he been here he could not but have been gratified to find such a large assemblage desirous of showing him their appreciation of his gallantry, but he has been debarred from that, and, in the B. B. and C. I. line, I see no official of that company present on whom we can vent our wrath. (Laughter.) Mr. Colquhoun would have been pleased to see not only his own countrymen in such numbers, but also representatives of several of the chief nations of Europe, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, and others, and last not least the Consul who represents our American brethren at this port. (Cheers.) There are also present representatives of every section of Bombay Society, of the Civil Service, of the Army, the Indian Navy, and the Volunteers. The fame of Mr. Colquhoun's journey has preceded him here, and not only is it known here, but throughout the world ; and it would have been inappropriate had we, in this city, the capital of Western India—I might say the capital of the whole of India—(cheers)—allowed Mr. Colquhoun to leave these shores without offering him our hospitality. (Hear, hear.) The journey to Canton to Mandalay which he and his companion, Mr. Wahab, have accomplished so successfully, is one which has been essayed before by others who sacrificed their lives in the attempt. Their fate, however, did not intimidate Mr. Colquhoun and his companion. No, they faced the danger boldly, and their names are now enrolled in the Temple of Fame along with those of all the great travellers of our day, Livingstone, Cameron, Stanley, and others ! (Applause.) I think no one will deny that Mr. Colquhoun's gallantry has merited the cross for valour so dear to every soldier's heart. (Hear, hear.) His gallantry was not merely momentary, or a single act performed under the influence of excitement in the heat of battle. (Hear, hear.) For months, during a long and arduous journey over 1,700 miles through an unknown and hostile country, he may be said to have carried his life in his hand, and he was constantly in danger of being murdered as others had been before him. When he laid down to rest surrounded by treacherous savages, he did not know if he should live to see another day. But this did not dispirit or dismay him. I need not enlarge on the special qualifications required by a successful explorer; but he must above all things be plucky and brave, and I know of no other trait of character which is so universally and so deservedly admired. (Applause.) In the school playground you find the plucky boy admired and respected by his fellows ; and so it is in later life. Although Mr. Colquhoun is a stranger to many here present, our hearts warm towards him, as he has proved himself to be the possessor of that quality in so very marked a degree. But this is a very small part of what he Colquhoun has done. He has placed scien... Mr. commerce under very great obligations. (H...ce and Nothing reliable was previously kn...ar, hear.) countries which he traversed, and th...own of the which he is now able to furnish, ...e

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE ATTACK ON KASSASSIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 11, MORNING.

Nothing has occurred since the enemy's attack last Saturday, and all is again quiet at the front. The enemy showed unexpected determination in their attack on Kassassin, and handled their artillery in a most able manner. Their retreat was quite orderly, notwithstanding that they were hard pressed by a British force of all arms. Their guns were captured during the retreat. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is estimated at several hundred; and the British loss was 2 killed and 54 wounded.

[The above message was greatly delayed in transmission.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT KASSASSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent in Egypt telegraphs:—In the attack on Kassassin on the 9th inst., Arabi commanded. The attack was skilful, and the position of the camp was critical until the British assumed the offensive, when the enemy collapsed. The Bengal Cavalry made repeated brilliant charges. The enemy's shooting is described as wretched. The prisoners state that Arabi had with him 20,000 infantry, 2,000 regular cavalry, 3,000 Bedouins, and 62 guns.

THE GARRISON OF ISMAILIA.

The 63rd Regiment, with two companies from each Indian regiment of Native Infantry, garrison Ismailia. Each native regiment dropped half a company at Nefiche and Mahuta. There is much grumbling at these arrangements.

DEFICIENCY OF TRANSPORT.

The press correspondents describe the transport and company (1 commissariat) arrangements as inferior to those made during the Afghan war.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

FRESH DIFFICULTY REGARDING THE TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10, 10 A. M.

A fresh difficulty has arisen in connection with the Anglo-Turkish military convention. Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte that Lord Granville objects to the Turkish troops forming the Egyptian expeditionary force being landed at Port Said.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 11, MORNING.

Sir George Grey.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward mails of the 5th September, arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. on Tuesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The Italian mail-steamer Abyssinia, Capt. G. B. Gavino, left here for Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kaieteur left here this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 78·1

" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·1

" 2 p.m. .. .. 84·1

" 4 p.m. .. .. 79·3

We are asked to state that Mr. Hutchinson has not been obliged to retire from the post of Assessor. On the contrary, Mr. Olivant, the Municipal Commissioner, asked him to remain at his post until the term of service qualifying him for pension had expired, and offered to retain him at the head of the department under the new organization afterwards if he worked the new system well. But the request and the offer were both declined, on the specific ground that since 1869 Mr. Hutchinson had taken no leave, and that rest and change had become necessary to re-establish his health.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kuch sends us the following regarding the murder of two Bunniahs travelling between Kuch and Quetta:—Two Bunniahs, named Kundamull and Maiger, started for Quetta on the evening of Thursday, 31st August, in company with two Kandahari Pathans. The Bunniahs took with them about Rs. 650 to purchase stores at Quetta. On the following morning they were found by an escort of the 24th Bo. N. I., which happened to be returning from Quetta, lying on the road about 10 miles from Kuch, with their faces smashed in. Kundamull was dead; Maiger was still alive, though unable to speak or give any information as to who the murderers were. They were both taken to Kuch by the escort, and Maiger died shortly afterwards. The faces of both the men were frightfully smashed up. There is a Pathan in custody, who was seized near the murdered Bunniahs by the escort, and who states he saw the two Kandahari Pathans murder the Bunniahs with stones when they were lying asleep on Thursday evening. The two Kandahari Pathans have since been apprehended at Quetta.

MAJOR L. H. E. TUCKER sends some information to the Lahore paper on the subject of life insurance and war risks which may be useful to other officers:—"When the Afghan war broke out, I was insured with two companies—the New York Life and the Oriental Government Security. When ordered on service, I wrote to both companies, offering to pay any additional premium that might be required. The New York Company replied that I was to pay an extra premium of £10, which I accordingly did. They then sent me a permit to reside in Afghanistan *in times of peace*, and on my writing to point out that such a permit was a farce, in face of the fact that a British officer could only live in Afghanistan in time of war, they replied that they had determined not to continue the risk on my life. I at once instructed my agents to take legal proceedings, and they shortly afterwards sent me the opinion of a lawyer—price £6-10—the drift of which was that legal proceedings would be useless. I next sent a claim for compensation for losses incurred through the Afghan war to the Government of India, which was disallowed. So much for Policy No. 1. The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, on the other hand, wrote at once to say that no further premium would be required for war risks; and in this, as in all subsequent transactions, I must say they have behaved with great liberality."

THE Bonny and New Calabar war, that commenced so fiercely, ended, not in smoke, but in oil, which, it appears, is capable of calming angry passions as well as of smoothing angry waves. The home papers received by the last mail report that a telegram had been received to the effect that the efforts of the British Consul, Mr. W. H. Hewitt, had been successful in negociating a peace. It is stated that the Bonny men were fined 200 casks of oil, and the people of New Calabar 70 casks of oil. When the last steamer arriving at Liverpool left Bonny, Consul Hewitt was on the point of holding a "Palaver" with the various chiefs, and in order to strengthen the hands of the Consul two British war vessels were then in the harbour.

IT will be remembered Reuter telegraphed a few weeks ago that serious difficulties had arisen between the Turks and Greeks on frontier questions. We see the *Standard's* correspondent at Athens telegraphed on August 16:—"Much excitement has been caused here by a difficulty which arose between the Greek and Turkish forces on the Thessalian frontier. The Greek troops had taken up two strong positions close upon the new borders as settled by the International Commission, whereupon it was found that the Turkish forces upon the other side of the frontier were concentrating, apparently for an attack upon the Greeks. Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, the Hellenic Government gave orders for reinforcements to be sent at once to assist in defending the Greek territory. The Turks had continued to show themselves very hostile, and the contingent intended to strengthen the Greek force on the frontier was to have set out to-day. Fortunately, however, explanations have taken place which have removed the difficulty. The Turks have abandoned their threatening attitude, and retired, and a telegraphic despatch has been received from General Grivas, the Greek Commander in Thessaly, countermanding the reinforcements which were about to start from Athens."

DR. SCHLIEMANN, the discoverer of Troy, delivered an interesting address at the Anthropological Meeting at Frankfort, on August 16, upon the results of his labours this year in re opening the excavations at Hissarlik. The learned gentleman said:—"I have proved that in the remotest prehistoric ages a great city stood on the plain I have examined. Its acropolis and its temples only, however, were at Hissarlik, while its lower quarters extended in an eastern, southern, and western direction along the plateau denominated at a subsequent period Novum Ilium. This city consequently corresponds exactly with the Homeric description of the Sacred Ilios. I have further demonstrated afresh that the ruins on the Bali Dagh are comparatively modern, and that the claims of the latter to be regarded as the site of the ancient Homeric Troy have utterly collapsed. I have further shown that the layers of *débris*, which in Hissarlik are sixteen metres deep, are but very slight at five of the most remarkable points of the Troas, where the oldest settlements appear to have been situated. Moreover, from my researches in the graves of heroes, it is apparent that the two tumuli ascribed by ancient tradition to Achilles and Patroclus must be several centuries later than the Trojan War, while the tumulus ascribed by tradition to Protesilaos belongs to the second period—that is, after the city of Troy had been burnt."

AUSTRIA was suffering severely from storms and floods at the time the last mail left. A Vienna correspondent telegraphed on August 16 that the heavy rainfall which had recently prevailed in the western parts of the Empire had been terribly destructive in Bohemia. More than two-thirds of the cereal harvest in that kingdom was utterly ruined. A very large part of the potato crop had also been destroyed in Galicia as well as in Bohemia. The beetroot crops, which are of great importance for the thriving sugar industry of Austria, likewise suffered very heavily in the same province. Throughout the western part of the Austrian Empire the unfavourable weather retarded the harvest for fully a fortnight to three weeks past the usual date. Again, the same correspondent reported on the following day that violent and destructive storms had occurred in Bosnia. Near Gravsica, on 16th August, the lightning, striking an officer's tent, killed a captain and struck another officer and a cadet with paralysis. At the same time, in the adjacent camp, another flash of the electric fluid killed a private soldier and seriously injured four of his comrades.

FATAL accidents on the Alps have been very frequent of late. Within the last few weeks several Englishmen have lost their lives. Another fatality is reported by a Vienna correspondent. Herr Arnstein, a law student, and son of a well-known merchant of Vienna, met with a fatal accident on August 15 in the Austrian Alps. He was spending his vacation on the borders of the Tyrol and had ascended one of the higher mountains in order to gather edelweiss, when he suddenly missed his footing and fell over a precipice. His mangled and lifeless remains were found at the bottom of the abyss at a depth of several thousand feet.

SAYS *Truth*:—Though in the present embittered condition of theological controversy I should not like to hazard the statement that "Divorces are made in Heaven," yet there can be no doubt that a divorce does usually produce much happiness on earth to the parties—or, at least, to one of the parties—concerned. For this reason it appears to me a pity that when, as in a case the other day, the time for making the decree *nisi* a decree absolute happens to fall in the long vacation and the rule is unopposed, the Legislature should have devised no means by which in the Court's absence (but not at all necessarily behind its back, for there are always Registrars and other officials at Somerset House) the unfortunate married souls may at once, when the blissful hour of deliverance arrives, be released from their matrimonial purgatory. Lawyers would, no doubt, be able to embody my idea in the technical language of an Act of Parliament. It appears to me to be well worth consideration.

MERCHANT.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says M. Duclerc is very much embarrassed with one department of his Government. He hoped to please everybody by attaching the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Marine, and by placing a naval officer at its head; but in this he reckoned without the Colonial Deputies, who at once held a meeting to draw up a protest and to suggest that Colonial affairs should be entrusted to the care of a Colonial Minister, and not be transferred, as has hitherto been the case on every change of Ministry, from one department to another, without any regard to the immense interests which are involved. M. Duclerc has taken the matter into serious consideration. Some of the Paris journals are in favour of the creation of a Colonial Ministry; but the *République Française* and the *Parlement* both warn the President of the Council against attempting so perilous an enterprise. The *Soleil* contends that the Colonial Department should be permanently attached to the Foreign Office on account of the constant diplomatic relations which the possession of the Colonies entails, but numerous other journals assert that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is very often President of the Council, and to charge him with Colonial affairs would be to lay too much on one man's shoulders. "From the discussion, now at its height, there is but one thing which seems clear, and that is that hitherto the interests of the possessions of France abroad have been greatly neglected."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Standard* from Copenhagen, says:—"I can fully confirm the statement of your Athens correspondent with regard to Greek sympathies with England. During the recent visit of King George here a personage of distinction said to me, 'Greece must go with England, and shape her policy accordingly. England has already given us the Ionian Islands, thus in principle acknowledging that all the islands, and notably Crete, ought to belong to Greece, which is the England of the East. When England has finished the Arabi affair I hope she will remain in Egypt, and in case of remonstrances from the Powers, simply reply, as Marshal MacMahon did when called upon to evacuate the Malakoff, *J'y suis, J'y reste.*'"

SOME statistics of American coal and iron industries have recently been supplied by the British Minister at Washington. In a report to Lord Granville Mr. West states:—"The bituminous coal-field of Pennsylvania, which includes the western portion of the State and by which Pittsburg is surrounded, is estimated to contain 14,000 acres. The Census Report of coal productions for 1880 in the United States shows 42,417,764 tons. . . . About 1,308,000 tons were shipped by rail almost exclusively for the manufacture of gas, and 1,000,000 tons were consumed in Pittsburg for gas and domestic purposes. The capital invested is 15,552,000 dols.; hands employed, 17,962; value of produce, 12,208,306 dols; amount of produce, 7,726,776 tons. Close to Pittsburg is found the vein of soft bituminous coal from which the coke is made. The capital invested is 10,854,500 dols.; hands employed, 5,659; value of produce, 4,423,559 dols.; amount of produce, 2,760,037 tons. The first rolling mill in Pittsburg was put up in 1811. It was built only for sheet, nail, and spike rods, shovels, and spades. The goods now made are merchant bar, hoop, band, boilerplate, tank and sheet iron, wrought iron pipe, and boiler tubes, spikes, nails, horse-shoes, railroad specialities, bridge rods, angles, &c. The capital invested is 19,020,000 dols.; hands, 18,905; value of produce, 30,242,257 dols. The development of steel manufacture in Alleghany County has been rapid and extensive. Twenty years ago two crucible steel works were struggling for recognition in the markets of the county; to-day there are in Pittsburg and its vicinity seven large crucible steel plants, one of them probably the largest in the world; also two open-hearth steel plants and three Bessemer plants. The capital employed is 10,170,000 dols.; hands, 7,060; value of produce, 18,378,836 dols.; amount of produce, 211,419 tons. The total amount of capital employed in the iron and coal industries of Pittsburg is 65,897,300 dols.; the number of hands, 56,626; and the total value of produce, 84,102,268 dols."

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S eldest son, Lieutenant Patrick, it appears, emulates the heroes of Lever's novels. He is at Falaise with his regiment, and the soul of all the garrison sports. Some weeks since he was victor in a steeplechase at which, as a handicap, three breakneck leaps were imposed on him only. Lieutenant MacMahon is no gambler, but is fond of winning eccentric bets. A few weeks back a military chum laid a small wager that Mac would not smash, in the broad daylight, a convent widow with a bad eye. The sacrilegious nature of the prank staggered him, nevertheless he resolved to win the bet. He was to fling the egg as he was riding by the convent with some brother officers. When the foul missile went through the pane, Lieutenant Patrick dismounted, rang the convent bell, asked to see the reverend mother, told her what he had done, and begged her to inflict a penance. She refusing, he took his watch and chain, and a ring that was on his finger, and asked her if she would allow him to dedicate them to the poor whom she habitually relieved. As she could not reject a gift offered to her in trust for them, she accepted the atonement. The ring was of considerable value. *Truth* has the anecdote from a Falaisian.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	61	8	Nassik	24	25
Sohagpore	54	87	Deolaiee	21	17
Sawere	25	38	Ghotee	33	10
Bhadli	20	72	Nargaon	24	30
Jalgaon	23	10	Warangaon	21	50
Sirsoli	19	80	Hudgi	21	26
Mhasawad	21	73	Mohol	24	15
Maheji	25	25	Madha	19	9
Pachora	21	93	Barsi	22	68
Kasgaon	24	52	Keim	14	58
Naidongri	28	70	Jehur	17	71
Chalisgaon	25	19	Pomalwari	29	79
Nandgaon	23	82	Deksal	15	36
Manmad	19	52	Lanoli	173	8
Lasalgaon	18	63	Dhond	7	80
Kherewadi	19	33	Tallegaon	37	80

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously reptd..	67 69	76 97	73 73	76 61
11 Monday.....	0 15	.....	.....	.....
12 Tuesday.....	.....	0 18	0 11	0 12
Total.....	67 84	77 15	73 84	76 73
Corresponding date last year.....	65 67	71 49	49 93	69 95

Note.—The figures from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(12th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea Level.	Wind. Reading at 10 a.m. Direction and force.	Thermo. in shade.	Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.	Dgs.	Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·61	N55	85	21	0·00
Surat	·69	81·1	W	16	0·19
Bombay	·73	81·1	WSW	18	0·12
Ratnagiri ...	·83	81·1	WSW Fresh	...	0·03
Karwar	·88	74·5	S Light	...	0·91
Mangalore ...	·90	77·5	SSW	3	0·43
Calicut	·92	77·6	Calm	1	0·67
Cochin	·96	81·1	WSW	1	0·56
Masulipatam.	·73	83·8	WNW	12	0·00
Madras	·82	82·8	W	11	0·00
Negapatam ..	·80	81·9	SW	3	0·08

A DANGEROUS POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great boon would be conferred on the travellers on horse and on foot, as well as by carriages, if where the three roads, the Breach Candy, the Nepean Sea, and the Gowalia Tank-roads, meet, a gas-light post, or far preferable, an electric light, be placed. This, I believe, would not be very expensive or difficult, as for this purpose there is just at hand the light at the Towers of Silence gate, and the proposed light would simply require a connecting wire.

On dark nights I have often found the necessity of a light at this centre, as the turnings of the roads are very awkward and dangerous, and likely to lead to accidents and collisions, which from experience I have found have oftimes been narrowly avoided. But to wait for a serious accident, and then take precautionary measures, would simply be "to be wise after the event."

I hope the authorities concerned may take up the suggestion.

Sept. 10. A.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now more than four months since I applied to the *Government Gazette* Office for a copy of the new Indian Companies' Act or the *Government Gazette* in which the same was published, and was told in reply that there were no copies of the *Government Gazette* to be had, and that in a few days the Calcutta Government Printing Office would forward to Bombay a certain number of copies of the Act for distribution or sale here; but it is now four months, and as yet not a copy of the Act is to be had anywhere for sale, and considerable inconvenience is felt by the mercantile public. I trust this letter will meet the eyes of the authorities or of some enterprising printer, and that the want may be immediately supplied. I feel sure more than 100 copies would be disposed of instantly.

MERCHANT.

THE HIGHER STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to a serious abuse which I have reason to think exists with regard to the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani in this presidency. It is the universal belief—at least in every station I have served in—that it is quite hopeless to attempt to pass the Higher Standard in a mofussil station, and that to accomplish this it is necessary to go to Bombay, not only to get crammed in the subjects, but to "square it" with the moonshis.

It is long since I passed the ordeal myself, so I have no personal experience of this "squaring" process; but sufferers from it have hinted that, besides what they had to spend in reading with moonshis at the place where their regiments were quartered, a further expenditure of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 was necessary in Bombay, and that the moonshis there say quite openly that it is absolutely useless to attempt to pass at any other place.

I am sure that every right-minded person will agree with me that, if this is correct, no time should be lost in inquiring into and putting a stop to this practice. It is monstrous that a young officer who wishes to enter the Staff Corps should have to choose between conniving in a fraud, and sacrificing his prospects in life. Of course I do not mean to impugn in the slightest degree the character of the officers on the Examining Committee, but it is easy to imagine that men whose time is already fully occupied by their other duties should be obliged to leave a good deal to their native assistants. In Bengal and Madras there is an officer specially appointed as Hindustani Examiner, who has no other duty to perform; and I have never heard that in either of these presidencies it was considered essential to go to the capital either to cram for the examination or to "square" the moonshis.

F.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·614
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·920
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	76·4
General Direction of Wind'.....	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'.....	467
Fall of Rain'.....	0·15
Total fall during month	9·81
" " year	67·84

"From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a. m.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "there is no agent comparable to it." Its effects are rapid and decisive, and the peculiar fishy taste and nauseating flavour of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

POONA RACES.

THE following was the result of the drawing of the stable lottery on the Governor's Cup:—

Value of Tickets	4,000
Value of different stables	2,010
Total value of the lottery	Rs. 6,010
Detail value of different stables:—	
Aga Moochoolshaw's stable	210
H. H. Aga Khan's stable	320
Mr. Abdool Rahman's stable	600
Mr. Maitland's stable	10
Mr. Herbert's stable	20
Mr. White's stable	10
Col. Burnett's stable	60
C. N. C.'s stable	10
Sulliman Abdool Wahed's stable	10
Mirza Ahmed's stable	160
Col. Utterson's stable	50
Major Crosbie's stable	110
Mr. Whitehead's stable	420
Mr. F.'s stable	20
Total	Rs. 2,010

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Euphrates (s), from Bussorah.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Italia left the dock on Monday; and the s. s. Canton entered, and the Rydal Hall and Ravenna left, yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Vive Italia	Jacobi.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Valse	Ammorettten Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Polka	Rabin	Romsak.
Galop	Le Postillon	Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE POLICE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 25 from "J. W." contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

CASTE RULES.—A Hindoo named Dowlutrow Desai, who recently returned from England after having passed his examination as a barrister, has been admitted into his caste on performing the *prayaschit* or penance ceremony.

DACOITY AT GOA.—A daring robbery in the house of Assiz do Rego, at Verna (Goa), was committed by an armed band of dacoits on the 6th instant, and property to the amount of about four thousand rupees was carried off.

EVADING THE STAMP LICENSE.—Shaik Meer Lukmar, a lad about eleven years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling an anna receipt stamp to Daria Balasing without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 15.

A SAILOR IN TROUBLE.—Thomas Maxwell, a seaman of the steamship Delhi, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Sudrodeen Cumroodeen, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the s. s. Rydal Hall, was somewhat seriously injured on Monday by a fall from 'tween decks into the lower hold of that vessel. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

THEFT.—Abdoola Saley Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a pair of boots, valued at Rs. 14-8, the property of Shaik Mahomed Essub. The prisoner, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WITNESS FROM JAIL.—Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy, a convict, was brought up yesterday, in charge of Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, as a witness in the case of Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff *vs.* Dossibai and another, now at hearing before Mr. Justice West in the High Court. His Lordship was engaged during the greater part of the day in hearing a motion for the appointment of a receiver; and as he could not be examined, Bapoojee was sent back to jail about 4 o'clock. He will be examined to-morrow.

TENDERING A BRIBE TO A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram, the case, Mr. W. J. George *versus* Dhondoo Dadoojee was resumed, in which defendant is charged with offering Mr. George Rs. 5 as an inducement to him to employ a man in the Government Press. Mr. Bhundara, who appeared for the defence, addressed the Court, contending that the prosecution had failed to prove the case against his client. The magistrate adjourned the case till to-day, when he will deliver his decision in the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Bhugwansing Russoolsing, aged about twenty years. The deceased was in the employ of the Telephone Company as a labourer. On the afternoon previous while he was binding the wires and placing them on insulators attached to a bracket that had been fixed outside the Pydownee police station building, about 25 feet above the ground, both arms of the iron bracket suddenly gave way, and the deceased was thrown violently into the street and was killed instantaneously. The inquest was adjourned for further inquiry.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named Nurmuda was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea from the Frere-bunder pier-head. The defendant on Monday afternoon jumped into the sea at the place named. The act was witnessed by a Mahomedan belonging to the Port Trust, who rescued her from being drowned. She stated that in consequence of her husband having falsely accused her of undue intimacy with his brother, and refusing to support her, she had resolved to destroy herself. The magistrate remarked that she had brought the misery on herself, and sentenced her to one week's simple imprisonment.

A MANUAL OF HINDU LAW.—We have received a copy of a "Manual of Hindu Law," by Mr. S. R. Kashiker, Baroda, which the author states is based upon the works of Sir T. Strange, Messrs. Grady, Mayne, West, and Buhler. It is a small book of 163 pages, and the following subjects are dealt with:—A summary of questions set in the LL.B. Examination from 1865 to 1880, and the High Court and District Court Pleader's Examination from 1869 to 1881; Authorities, Schools, &c.; Marriage and Guardianship; Marriage; Adoption; Property; Charges on Property, Debts, &c.; Disqualification for Inheritance; Alienation, including gift; Wills, &c.; nheritance or Succession; Partition; Stridhan or Women's Property, &c., &c. The book should prove useful to law students.

THE S. P. C. A.—The Secretary of the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received the following donations:—

Vundravundass Jumnadass	Rs. 75
Ardeshir Rustomjee Liboowalla	5
Jamsetjee Nowrojee Liboowalla	10
Hormusjee Cursetjee Liboowalla	10
The sons of the late Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla	25
Byramjee Fardoonjee Murzban	15
The sons and relatives of the late Eduljee Framjee Alibhai	200
Shapoorjee Nursey	17
The sons of the late Hormusjee Jehangir Dadysett	50
Temurus Dinsha Aktesaria	10
The sons of the late Muncherjee Ardeshir Dustoor	10
Cowa-jee Pallonjee Settna	25
Byramjee Nanabhoy Chodri	5
The annual donation from the Bombay Pinjrapole	600

A NATIVE EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—On the 7th instant a Hindoo lad aged 15 was reported missing at Kaira. After a careful search his dead body was found in a dead-wood box in the *Niti Prakash* newspaper office at Kaira. The police have arrested Nagin Damodur, the present editor of the paper, and one Mathoor Bansordi, son of the late editor, on suspicion.—*Gusrat Mitra.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Adirondack, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers have been booked to proceed by the P. and O. s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, which sails for London, with the European mails:—Mr. W. McCarthy and Lt.-Col. M. J. J. Mignon for London; Col. Ostrehan and Mr. A. C. Walker for Brindisi; Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. D. B. Allen for Venice; and Lt. Gordon for Aden.

TROUBLESOME SERVANTS.

CHINNA VEERASWAMY, and Michael Vella, Madrassee domestic servants, were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 with threatening to assault Mrs. Cornelia Shattocks, and prisoner No. 2 with being drunk and incapable in a public place. The prisoners admitted the truth of the complaint. Mrs. Shattocks deposed:—I reside at Parell with my husband. Defendant No. 1 has been in my service as a cook during the past two months. Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, defendant was somewhat insolent to me when I examined my bazaar supplies for the day. About 11 a. m. defendant No. 2, his brother, came to my house. At about 2 p. m., while I was seated in my bedroom, defendant No. 1 walked in. I saw he was intoxicated. I told him he was drunk; and he went out of the room, saying tiffin was ready. I went out of my bed-room and saw prisoner No. 1 in my dining room. He kicked at a chair and knocked it down. He kicked about the floor, and his right foot caught in a rat-trap, which went off. I asked why he had entered my room. He said he had come to look for his brother. He tucked up his sleeves and said he would fight me. I ran out by a back door, and he followed. I slipped in the back garden, but did not fall. I saw a gentleman, Mr. Wardley, walking by my house, and I asked him to take care of prisoner No. 1 till I brought a policeman. On seeing Mr. Wardley, the prisoner pushed against him and struck him. I went to the police station, and returned to my house with Inspector Rennie, who took prisoner No. 1 into custody. Prisoner No. 2 was lying quite drunk in my cook-room, and was removed at the same time. The first prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment; and the other man was fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

BHEEMA, woman, stood charged with having, on the 12th May last, married Krishna Bhooda during the life-time of her husband, Manek Moongria; and Krishna Bhooda was charged with adultery and abetment of the offence of bigamy.

Mr. Dhairyawan, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended by counsel.

Mr. Dhairyawan said it would be quite sufficient for his purpose to place before the jury the evidence of the marriage of the prisoner with the prosecutor, Manek Moongria. The prosecution would also prove to their satisfaction the celebration of the second marriage, which was, according to law, null and void. It might be that the marriage of the prisoners was sanctioned by their caste, but as there was nothing like a dissolution of the first marriage, the sanction of the caste could not be held lawful.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Manek Moongria said he was married to Bheema about seventeen or eighteen years ago.

Cross-examined by Bheema.—Q.—Did you not abandon me, and was I not living with my parents, and earning my livelihood by labour? A.—No, I did not abandon you. You were in the habit of quarrelling with me and leaving my house at times.

Q.—Have you not two other wives besides myself? A.—Yes; and you are my first wife.

Q.—Did you not beat me and turn me out of the house? A.—No.

When the second prisoner was asked if he wished to cross-examine the witness, he said he did not know what questions to put, but eventually asked if the witness persisted in saying that he did not abandon his wife; and the witness replied "Yes."

To the Court.—I think I was married by my father to my second wife about ten years ago, and the third one some four years back. They are both about 17 years old, and have no children. I have a large house. My other wives got on well with my first wife. The second prisoner is my distant relative and used to call on me once or twice a year.

Q.—Do you prosecute these people of your own accord, or did anybody suggest your doing so?

A.—I prosecute them of my own accord.

Q.—Do you want to get your wife back? A.—Why should I have her back?

Q.—Did you always treat her well? A. I do not understand the question. I treated her in the usual way, showing no partiality to any one of my wives over another. I may have struck Bheema once or twice. I am quite sure I never turned her out of my house. It is the usual practice of my caste to have more than one wife.

Gopal Dama, a fisherman, said that the first prisoner had been living with her parents for about a couple of years on account of quarrels with her husband.

The judge.—Is the prosecutor a man of means?

Witness.—He is.

Baljee Ramchandra Joshee deposed to having officiated as priest at the marriage of the prosecutor with the prisoner Bheema.

Nuthoo Joshee, who described himself as a priest, an astrologer, and a cultivator, said that Bheema had been living at her parents' house for the last three years.

A fisherman, who was next called for the prosecution, said that he was present at the *puth* or second marriage ceremony which took place between the prisoners at Colaba. There was no priest present. Red paint was applied to the forehead of the woman, a necklace of beads was hung round her neck, some glass bangles were presented to her, and the ceremony was completed.

Narayen Taboola, who gave evidence for the prosecution, said, in answer to the court, that he was a friend of the prosecutor, and connected with him in business.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, the prisoner Bheema said that she came to Bombay from Kevli Mahim, where she and her husband had resided in order to earn her livelihood by labour; and no *puth* ceremony had ever taken place between her and the second prisoner.

The latter made a similar statement, adding that the prosecution had trumped up the charge against him.

The first prisoner then called witnesses in her behalf. They consisted of petty traders, who said that for the last four or five years the prisoner Bheema had been living at her parents' house, and earned her living by labour.

The second pris

defect, other than any to which you have already referred, that experience has brought to light in the educational system as it has been hitherto administered? To my mind the chief defect of the system has been one that is too common to all Government departments, viz., that of having highly accomplished and well-paid heads to waste most of their valuable time in superintending a prodigious waste of stationery and ink by their subordinates. The remedy for such an evil ought to be patent to anybody; but I fear it is further from being availed of than it ever was.

Q.—Does a strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality require the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of colleges and schools?

A.—I believe it does; for the secular instruction, as far as it goes, is as destructive as the teaching of Christianity to the ideas of Hinduism and Mahomedanism, while it has this disadvantage that it supplies nothing positive for the mind to lay hold of, instead of the props that it formerly leaned upon.

Q.—How far do you consider it necessary for European professors to be employed in colleges educating up to the B. A. standard?

A.—Merely as imparters of instruction I should think there is very little necessity for them at all, though I am fully convinced that European gentlemen holding such positions have it in their power to convey other matters to their pupils, which could hardly yet be expected from native professors.

The Rev. R. A. Squires, M.A., Church Missionary Society, said in the course of his evidence that in the pursuance of his duties he had opportunities for studying the system of education established in this province, and for observing its effects both in towns and in rural districts. The statements he had made express in the first instance were his own personal views and convictions. But the Bombay Missionary Conference appointed a committee to consider the questions under discussion, and, as a member of that committee, and after consultation with the other members, he had been requested to give evidence on that occasion. It was notorious and had constantly been a subject of complaint with Educational Inspectors that municipalities, as a rule, contributed little or nothing to the support of primary schools, and even preferred to spend the funds at their disposal upon higher education, which mainly benefited the classes to which the members of the municipalities themselves belonged. Indigenous and private schools should be encouraged as much as possible, both because they represented a right principle—(besides having certain excellences of their own)—the principle of independence and self-reliance; and also because they ought, under more favourable circumstances, to afford an opening for the establishment of private institutions of a superior class. With regard to primary education all castes and classes showed to some extent a desire for primary instruction, though not all in an equal degree. One might fairly state the case thus:—that there was an increasing willingness on the part of some classes and a decreasing unwillingness on the part of others. In all districts the demand for schools exceeded the supply. And though the percentage of scholars of every description to the total population was even now only 1·54 in British districts, and 1·02 in tributary States, yet the rate of progress, taken as a whole, had been sufficiently rapid to show what results might be looked for, if more energy and more funds were devoted to the development of primary education. The number of scholars in the Bombay Presidency had doubled itself since 1868-69, and more than trebled itself since 1865-66;—having risen from 100,215 in 1865-66 to 158,017 in 1868-69, and 316,974 in 1880-81. It must be noted, however, that the rate of increase in the different castes or classes has by no means been proportionate to their respective numbers. Poverty, ancient custom, inability to perceive the benefits of learning, and the apparent hopelessness of competing with the higher castes for any share in the Government service were, he believed, some of the reasons, why the middle and lower castes did not seek instruction in larger numbers; and to these reasons he must add the almost utter dearth of an interesting and instructive vernacular literature, and also the opposition they met with from the castes above them. Considering the powerful forces that had been at work for the last five and twenty years to extinguish indigenous schools, the mere fact that they should continue to exist was a proof of considerable vitality, and an indication that they must meet some definite need. A remarkable feature about them was that they seem to flourish most in some of the strongest centres of Government education, such as Bombay, Poona, and Ratnagiri. Though there were sometimes told, and apparently with satisfaction, that they were "dying out before the advance of the ess schools."—(Educational Report, 1879-81.) While private enterprise of every kind ought to be supported, and encouraged, it was out of the question that Government should depend upon it for the supply of elementary instruction in rural districts. There were many inducements which [illegible] boys of certain castes and classes [illegible] and these were in [illegible] the people themselves [illegible] Church Mis- [illegible] also. A strict [illegible] ous neutrality [illegible] ernment from [illegible] and schools. [illegible] model schools and [illegible] which might [illegible] idea of model [illegible] one of the chief [illegible] There had been [illegible] they had never [illegible] for maintaining [illegible] how the pro- [illegible] posal for a [illegible] could be seriously entertained.

the expense of Normal School system restricted. If the present inquiries lead to extension of primary education, there would be an increasing demand for qualified teachers, and new measures would have to be taken. It would be well, if Government tried in this direction also, to divest itself as much as possible of the work of teaching and confined itself to its proper sphere of inspecting and examining. The Government schoolmaster was he feared too often a nucleus of discontent in his village. Improving his social status was a matter beyond the power of Government and must be left to natural causes. He would like to point out that the system of higher education established in this presidency had sadly failed to "enrich the vernacular literature by translations from European books, or by the original compositions of men who have been imbued with the spirit of European advancement"—(Educational Despatch, 1854). So far from being "enriched," the vernacular literature of this presidency was in this respect almost as poverty-stricken as it was thirty years ago. It was a stigma upon the higher education of our Government colleges, and upon the men who profited by it, that it should have been done "to place European knowledge within the reach of all classes of the people," and it provoked the enquiry whether the higher education had not failed in one of its most important objects. In the colleges, if anywhere, and amongst the professorial staff, they ought to look for a perfect acquaintance with the vernaculars of the land. For how else could it be expected that they would be enriched with the best of Western literature and Western thought. The agencies through which Government must work for the increase of primary education were municipalities, district committees, representative bodies, missionary societies, and indigenous or private schools. And the surest method by which Government could increase economically the supply of primary schools was to withdraw all impediments to the free action of these various bodies, and to encourage them in every possible way to extend their operations. Still the increase of primary education must depend ultimately upon the amount of money that Government could devote to this object. The Bombay Educational Department had never cordially accepted the grant-in-aid system. Its aim had ever been to establish a complete system of *Government* schools and colleges, in which everything should be regulated and administered by the department itself. Consequently it had always looked upon aided institutions with more or less of suspicion and distrust. If it had not been for the perseverance of missionary bodies in spite of the great difficulties, with which they had to contend, he did not believe that there would have been at the present moment in [illegible] presidency a single aided or independent institution of the higher kind, conducted by natives. [illegible] mainly, if not entirely, to the influence of [illegible] people that other institutions, like their own, [illegible] nt years been started and maintained, [illegible] f the main conceptions of the despatch [illegible] ltogether lost sight of or ignored. [illegible] ing the people to establish higher [illegible] colleges of their own, on the con- [illegible] overnment, the Educational De- [illegible] multiplying its own institu- [illegible] aid from without, and as [illegible] to have done most for [illegible] found the Educational [illegible] ve them of the burden [illegible] t was not to be won- [illegible] ve grown less and [illegible] for themselves. [illegible] tried to build too [illegible] he bottom. In- [illegible] allowing the [illegible] ally accord- [illegible] he Educa- [illegible] n system [illegible] ded and [illegible] vital [illegible] asure [illegible] its [illegible] le [illegible] to [illegible] atch [illegible] had [illegible] ters of [illegible] (which [illegible] ch a step [illegible] of the presi- [illegible] ganda—a charge [illegible] iece of childish [illegible] less had had a [illegible] policy and [illegible] were as [illegible] sent [illegible]

mination to withdraw after a given term of years from the maintenance of any higher educational institution to give due warning and to announce a suitable scheme of grants-in-aid was all that would be required, so far as Government was concerned; though it would be necessary that the intentions of Government should be clearly explained to the people by local officials. The advantages and prizes of secondary and higher education were so obvious, that no special stimulus would be needed on the part of Government. At the same time, new and higher motives would come into play and help forward very materially the work of education in this province. It was sometimes said that there must be an expensive college at Poona in order that Government might be able to get rid of the Dakshina Funds; but he conceived that it was the duty of Government to apply these funds to the most useful, and not necessarily to the most expensive object. The fact was that the present system amounted almost to a prohibition upon private and local enterprise. It had even been seriously argued in Educational Reports that aided institutions, however excellent, must not afford a livelihood to the staff of teachers engaged in them; but it seemed to be forgotten that Government institutions were not conducted on purely disinterested motives. He believed that the only right and wise policy for Government to adopt was to withdraw from its direct connection with the work of teaching, and to form the Educational Department into a really independent body holding the same impartial relations towards all educational institutions of every kind. He did not think that any missionary institution would be purposely injured by Educational officers on account of its religious principles, but indirectly they were certainly placed at a great disadvantage. A mistaken view of neutrality magnified in some quarters, though not in all, by a dislike to missionary enterprise, had created in the Educational Department an unfriendly feeling towards missionary schools and colleges, and they could not be unconscious of the fact. Aided institutions are allowed perfect liberty with regard to the selection of their text-books, and there was no ground for complaint on that score. Still the stereotyped course of instruction which prevailed in Government schools, and which practically compelled aided schools to adopt the same, or to relinquish their grants, could not fail to have an injurious effect upon education. It was perfectly appalling to think of the large number of Government schools in this presidency, in which precisely the same limited number of subjects was taught from precisely the same limited number of books. The human mind could scarcely devise a more perfect machine for destroying all individuality, and reducing all education to the same dead level of insipidity and dulness. He believed I that the withdrawal of Government not merely to a large extent, but entirely from the direct management of schools and colleges, would have a most beneficial effect upon the spread of education, and would tend largely to promote a spirit of self-reliance and self-government. The present system cramped and confined the educational powers and resources of all sections and classes. For the Educational Department did not pretend that it could, by itself, do enough to supply the ever-increasing wants of the presidency. The fact was Government and aided institutions could not exist satisfactorily side by side. Government could, if it liked, construct a complete system of its own; but then it must act without regard to expense or freedom. The present educational system was a serious political mistake. The more outlets that a nation had for its energy, the less likely it was to be disturbed by inward discontent. Education ought to be an open field for national enterprise, whereas the whole tendency of the present system was to convert it into a Government monopoly. It was a noteworthy fact that the keenest opponents of Government in the presidency should come from the ranks of the schoolmasters. One was led to the conclusion that not finding in their educational work, with its unnatural restrictions, an adequate vent for their zeal and energy, they were driven to look for one elsewhere. It would be greatly for their benefit, and for the benefit of the people generally, if Government would allow them to take a proper share in organizing and developing the education of the province, instead of crippling their energies by tying them down to one narrow and rigid system. If Government would set the people to work at establishing and organizing schools and colleges for themselves, it would afford them a noble object for their ambition, and by occupying their attention and energy in a healthy manner with a matter of such large and important interest, would provide an additional safety-valve for simmering discontent. His charge against the Educational Department was that it had never done as much as it might have done to induce the public to establish institutions of their own; and that it had, on the contrary, been too eager to have everything in its own hands. He would say that an aided high school might by this time have been established in almost every place where a Government high school now existed, if a popular development of the grant-in-aid system had been the aim of the Educational Department instead of a compact system of its own. In the town of Nasik there could have been one, if not two, aided high schools there at the present time had [illegible] of the Educational Department been [illegible] The people themselves [illegible] Church Mis- [illegible] also. A strict [illegible] ous neutrality [illegible] ernment from [illegible] and schools. [illegible] model schools and [illegible] which might [illegible] idea of model [illegible] one of the chief [illegible] There had been [illegible] they had never [illegible] for maintaining [illegible] how the pro- [illegible] posal for a [illegible] could be seriously entertained.

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For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.

MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

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Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

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Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones...Rs.	75 to	840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ... „	65 to	350
single stone ... ... „	50 to	1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ... „	100 to	400
Ruby, do. do. ... „	35 to	450
Do. single stone ... ... „	50 to	475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ... „	60 to	225
Do. single stone ... ... „	40 to	300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ... ... „	90 to	370
Do. and 2 Rubies ... ... „	65 to	350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ... ... „	85 to	350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ... ... „	75 to	470
Five pearl, half-hoops ... ... „	30 to	175
Three pearls, set sparks ... ... „	40 to	130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ... ... „	25 to	160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ... ... „	80 to	210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

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Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings ... ...Rs.	15 to	85
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